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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1768.

THE Price sign'd A Real Englishman *inserted in Mr.* Draper's *Paper of the* 20th *of* October, *was* design'd *to be an Answer to that which was published in our last sign'd* Caius Memmius; *the following contains further Observations on the Subject, by the same masterly Hand.*

From the London Gazetteer, &c. *of* August 20.

To the REAL ENGLISHMAN.

GIVE me leave to make some observations on your reply, in the Public Advertiser, to my letter of Thursday se'nnight (which reply I see copied into the Gazetteer of last Wednesday): these you must be content to receive from the paper by which my former letter was communicated, as I have no cause to be dissatisfied with the channel of my correspondence. As to your apprehensions of danger to the Printer, from publishing any reflections on the justice of our impositions on the colonies, because the right has been asserted by act of parliament, I hope our liberties are not so precarious as to afford any real cause for them, as long as submission to the fact itself is not with-held, or at least till some penalty is prescribed for those who doubt its justice. Justice, Sir, is an inflexible principle, which subsists independent of acts of parliament, which can by no means alter the nature of things, or convert wrong to right. I know that corrupt Judges, the creatures of Royalty, have formerly perverted that power with which they were entrusted, and that justice which they ought to have distributed, to the gratification of ministerial vengeance, on one hand, and the protection of ministerial votaries on the other; but that we have any such Judges at present, I do not believe. As to our sentiments on the measures adopted, relative to the colonies, I find they are widely different, as they must of necessity be, when we reason from opposite principles. In my former, and several other letters with different signatures, I have argued from a supposition, that conformable to the constitution of this kingdom, representation was indispensably necessary to constitute the legality of taxation, and must confess that I did not expect again to hear the truth of this principle controverted; a principle established by *Magna Charta*, and confirmed by an invariable adherence to it, down to the present period. Nor can one instance be produced since that charter was instituted, where the legislature has persisted in taxing any county or principality, without granting them representatives. It is true, indeed, the representation is in some instances unequal; but it depends on ourselves to correct this inequality. You will, perhaps alledge, as the partizans of Mr. Grenville have already done, that our stock holders are not represented in parliament: but I hope the proprietors of our debts are not to be classed with the proprietors of our lands. And tho' neither *Robin-Hood Society* or Indian Company send members to parliament, yet every individual among them, who is possessed of real property (which alone ought to entitle him to a representation) is represented in a different capacity; and there is not an inch of land or a blade of grass in this kingdom, but is constitutionally and actually represented, as being at least included in some county thus represented. But could it be even proved, which is impossible, that any individual or community in this kingdom is taxed without sharing, in any respect, the national representations, it could by no means follow, that because such individual or community neglected to assert the rights of Magna Charta, that the Americans ought of necessity to imitate so culpable an example. You will excuse me therefore if I still adhere to the principle on which my arguments are founded; and should you again attempt to controvert it, I hope you will support your base assertion with suitable facts and arguments. In the present dispute with the colonies, it is the right, not expediency, of taxation, which ought to be considered. This right Great-Britain has asserted, and our colonies have denied: they maintain their denial by reasons against its justice, and we are about to support our assertions by arms, which must necessarily prevail against their reasons. If, however, you, or any other advocate for the Ministry, mean to justify their conduct on rational principles, I beg that the right may be first made apparent, as altercation must be endless, whilst we argue from opposite suppositions, and whilst you deem the inhabitants of our colonies rebels, and I esteem them as patriots, laudably asserting their privileges. Before therefore you proceed any further, I must beg you will refute the arguments which they have urged against the legality of our pretensions. The principal of these have been collected and republished by Mr. Almon, particularly in the *Sentiments of America*, &c. and in the Farmer of Pensylvania's letters. An attempt has, indeed, been made in the Gazetteer to answer the latter; but the author finding sophistry unequal to truth and justice, eagerly embraced a poor subterfuge to disengage himself from a task he had assumed, and to which the greatest abilities would have proved unequal. You observe, that if representation be necessary to justify taxation, it must be so to constitute the validity of other laws, binding on the colonies: and indeed between you and I, I believe it would be difficult to demonstrate that we have any other right to exercise any kind of legislation over the colonies, except what is derived from precedent, the concessions of the colonies, and the expediency of things; since his Majesty does, by his Governors, &c. exercise all the legislative prerogatives in our colonies, which a people ought to divest themselves of, or which are consistent with the constitution of a limited monarchy. But as the colonies have affectionately yielded to Great Britain a right of making all such laws as do not take money out of their pockets, against their consent, I think she ought not arbitrarily to deprive them of that privilege, without which they must necessarily become slaves. You ask, when the colonies were emancipated from the authority of parliament? Emancipation, though susceptible of a more favourable construction, is usually applied to the setting slaves at liberty; and tho' slavery has been conferred on the Americans since the conclusion of the last war, as a reward for their loyalty during its continuance, yet I hope you will not pretend, that before that time they were slaves; since, until the birth of the Grenvillian Ministry, no attempt was ever made to raise a revenue from them in any respect.

I think, therefore, that you might with more propriety have enquired concerning the origin of their slavery, than of their emancipation. Till that time they enjoyed as ample privileges as any of his Majesty's subjects, by right of their several charters which they derived from the same source, from whence we received our great charter Liberty, and which ought to have remained equally sacred. Nor can they be taxed by us, as they have been, without a violation of these charters. As to their seeking foreign protection, I see nothing impracticable in it: that we have ambitious and powerful rivals, who would gladly grant it, is undoubted: that they will ever receive it I do not believe, unless urged to it by our oppressions. As to the impositions of a French government, they are indeed numerous enough in Europe: but in America the case is different; the policy of France in that particular being opposite to our's, as the inhabitants of her colonies enjoy privileges which are denied other subjects. I agree with you that the present duties imposed on our colonies are trifling, and they are designedly made so, that they may the better escape opposition, and establish a precedent for the most exorbitant exactions. In my former letter, I asserted that the time would soon arrive, when other motives than force would be required to secure the dependence of the colonies. Your observations on this particular, certainly were not dictated by a regard for posterity. To prevent the encrease of the colonies is not in the power of this kingdom, unless by exterminating their inhabitants. We ought therefore to convert this encrease to our advantage: A sure and only method of doing this I have already pointed out, which is not by violence. As to their paying for the protection they receive from us, you ought to consider, that the advantages we derive by converting their trade solely to our own emolument, amply repays the charge of this protection. As to the troops which are ordered to Boston, I wish the abettors of that measure, may not do this kingdom an injury; which they will never be able to repair. Can any one who reflects on the temper of the inhabitants at Boston, imagine that they will tamely suffer troops to be quartered amongst them, with express design to intimidate them, and by their insolence repress the spirit of Liberty? No: these very troops will but create those disturbances they were designed to quell; and before the expiration of the present year, occasion obstinate associations against importing any of our manufactures. As they are however ordered, I wish, for several reasons, that Justice Gillam might accompany them. *Vid our Charter 1077.* CAIUS MEMMIUS.

A THEFT.

WHEREAS on the night of the 16th of this instant, the shop of the subscriber was broke open, and many articles as mentioned in a late paper, was stolen. The person who committed the fact, is discovered to be one William Lindsey, formerly belonging to Dudley, and has been discharged from one of his Majesty's goals in the county of Essex, where for theft and forgery, he has had his ears crop'd; for which reason he wears his hair hanging down on both sides to his cheeks, is about 22 years of age, of a good stature, light hair, a little upon the sandy, fair complection, and a little freckled, he past thro' Lancaster the 18th, without any of the goods he stole, except a glass quart bottle; it is probable he has secreted the goods; he oftentimes calls himself Keyes, sometimes Samuel Homes; he says he came from Pomfret, where he had his shop broke open, and that he is in quest of the thief. He had on a light-coloured cloth coat, striped shirt, leather breeches, and a pair of new shoes. Whoever will apprehend the said William, so that he may be bro't to justice, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Leominster, Sept. 28, 1768. THO. LEGGATT.

TO BE LET, BY

Thomas Wood, *of Salisbury*,

A Large and commodious House, situate at the Ferry in said Town, with a good Shop or Out-House, with two Barns, and Forty Acres of Land, the most Part adjoining said House; the Remainder within half a Mile. Said House has been improv'd as a Tavern for many Years. Salisbury, October 22, 1768.

JOHN GORE, jun'r.

HAS Imported from LONDON in Captains Deverson and Jenkins, A General Assortment of English and India Goods, which he is determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail as cheap as can be bought out of any Store in the Town, at his Shop

Opposite LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON.

Scarlet, blue and drab Broad-Cloths,
chocolate, claret & mixt do.
blue, chocolate, black and mixt German Serges
superfine and middling Devonshire Kerseys
blue & drab 6-qrs Ratteens
drab, chocolate, claret and scarlet Bath Beavers
scarlet, crimson and blue Colchester Bays
red and green drapery ditto
white Flannels
superfine 8-qr. Bearskins for Surtouts
red and blue Duffils
striped and plain Camblets
green ditto double Camblet
blue, drab & black Shalloons
Prunellas and Rosettas
drab & black cotton Velvet
blue and green Ralsthicks
crimson and cloth-coloured double Russell
yardwide & half-yd Poplins
Irish Camblets Crapes
Irish Poplins
Mislinets Matildes
yardwide sprigg'd Camblets
Queen Stuffs
black, green, blue, crimson, pink & white Callimancoes
cloth coloured Broglios
green, murray & striped do
Grizzets common Tammies
crimson, black, pink, white and drab Durants
A fine assortment of black Capuchin Silks, white blue and crimson ditto
a fine assortment of black halfyard and 3-qr. wide sprigg'd Sattins
black, white, pink & blue pelong Sattins
crimson and black rich do.
black and sprigg'd Gauze
white, sprigg'd & plain dit.
figured Ribbons
plain sarsenet & sattin ditto
3-qr. 7-8th and yardwide Irish Linnens
Tandem Hollands
sattin Hats chip Hats & Bonnets
Ivory & Horn Combs [nets
7-8th and yardwide Lawns
sported ditto Cambricks
black Cartgut white ditto
English Shoes
black, crimson and scarlet snail Trimming
3-qr & 7-8th cotton Checks
striped cotton Hollands
Callicoes Patches
printed Linnens
cotton Gowns black Taffity
Bandanno Handkerchiefs
black halfyard Alamode
white and blue half yard Persians, drab and black ellwide ditto
pink & white, green, & white changeable Lutestring
Pigeon-neck changeable do
cloth-coloured Lutestring
Ducapes Crewells
No. 4 No. 12 short white & Lillican Pins
black and cloth-coloured worsted Mitts & Gloves
Mens and Womens worsted and cotton Hose
Press-paper strip'd Swanskin
yellow plaited Buttons
wrought yellow ditto
Horsehair Buttons
three-cord Death-head do.
London Qualities Needles
Shoebindings silk Ferrets
silk Twist silk and hair
Matthewmans Button,
black bone and blond Lace
white blond and trolly do.
Long Lawns Ravens Duck
Sewing Silks
white Wax Necklaces
Felt and Castor Hats
Oznabrigs & Ticklenburgs
Scotch Plaids and Threads
Pepper
Choice French INDIGO.

N. B. Best warranted Lynn-made Shoes.

At the same Place may be had, a few Bottles of Turlington's original Balsam of Life at the Sterl. Cost.

William Scott,

At his Store, North-Side of Faneuil-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe, has just opened a large Assortment of the following Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail (for Cash only) on the most reasonable Terms;

YARD wide, 7-8 & 3-4 Irish Linnens, from 10s. to 50s. O. T. per yard, 9-8 wide Sheeting from 12s. to 16s. per yard, 7-8 Dowlass, Diaper Table Cloths, Clouting Diaper and Huckaback, Manchester Cotton Checks and Handkerchiefs, Jeans and Pillow Fustians, Jersey knit Stockings, Forest Cloths, Plains and Kerseys, Manchester uncut Velvets, 7-Thread Lastings, &c. &c.

A Wet Nurse with an extraordinary good young Breast of Milk, would go into a family to suckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Fud Mola. ach. pa. 9 - Tea ach. pa. 735 Vol. I

PROVIDENCE, October 22.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his Friend in this Place, dated October 8.

"The Cause of Liberty, in this our Day of Trial, seems to be peculiarly committed to the Care of our oriental Friends, who have distinguished themselves in so glorious a Manner, that they will be mentioned with Honour, Gratitude and Esteem, by unborn Millions; for to their Virtue will be owing the Preservation of our invaluable Constitution, amidst the rude Attacks of arbitrary Power:—They have many Friends here, and I hope the Day is not far distant, when the Colonies will unite, as one Man, against Oppression of every Kind, whether Civil, Military, or, the most dreadful of all, Ecclesiastical."

II page. 287. 1 pa. 792. 0 pa. 790. 2 vid Preprieen Letters & en Trades 2 pa. 781 Vol. I

From the ESSEX GAZETTE of November 12.

Mr. HALL,

Please to inſert the following in your next.

Plead with your Mother, plead—Saith the Lord.

O *Britannia!* Can a Woman forget her ſucking Child, that ſhe ſhould not have Compaſſion on the Son of her Womb? Yes, they may forget.—But, when this is the Caſe, ſuch "Mothers Monſters prove," in the Eſteem of common Senſe! They forfeit the Character of true Mothers?—We own our Deſcent from thee,—we glory in being the Sons of *Britannia*.—We glory in the Birth-Right of Engliſhmen,—we claim no more: Let us but have this, let us enjoy it quietly, and we ſhall be all tranquil, without the leaſt Symptom of Uneaſineſs.—Is it not the Birth-Right of Engliſhmen to be free? Can they be free, if they are taxed, to raiſe a Revenue, without their Conſent? What Privilege of Engliſhmen is left us,—and wherein do we differ from mere *Slaves*, if the Britiſh Parliament may lay a Tax upon us, and will do it, without our Conſent, for the ſole Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue?—Is there not ſuch a Thing belonging to Engliſhmen as *Property*? Can one Man diſpoſe of the Property of another without his Conſent and not be guilty of Robbery?—Is *North-America*, with all its numerous Inhabitants, the Property of the Houſe of Commons (who have the Power of Taxation) in *Great-Britain*? If we are their Property, we are not the true Sons of *Britannia*, but the Slaves of that reſpectable Houſe!—We have no juſt Claim to the Birth-Right of Engliſhmen! We have no Right to enjoy ſuch Privileges, as are allowed us, under the broad Seal, in our royal Charters! But how did we become their Property? Was it by Purchaſe? Of whom did they purchaſe us? Or was it by Conqueſt? No, ſurely;—we have ſworn Allegiance to his *Britannic Majeſty*,—we glory in being his loyal Subjects,—we have never done any Thing to forfeit this Character, nor the Rights of Engliſhmen! Surely, then, we are no more their Property, than they are our's; nor have they any more Right to diſpoſe of our Property without our Conſent, than we have of theirs. Their being older and more numerous than we are, gives them no more Right to our Property, or to deprive us of the Diſpoſal of it, than a Man's being armed, gives him a Right to take Poſſeſſion of every unarmed Perſon's Money, he meets on the King's High-Way.—And now, O *Britannia!* where is your Compaſſion for the Sons of your Womb; for us Americans,—as true Sons as any you have; if you can bear to ſee us deprived of our Birth-Right, and reduced to Slavery by our *Brethren*, without interpoſing for our Relief! Muſt we be repreſented as Rebels, becauſe we are not willing to part with the Rights of Engliſhmen?—Muſt Troops be ſent here to dragoon us into a Submiſſion to their enſlaving Acts? But did we ſay, *by our Brethren?*—They are falſe Brethren,—they are not thy true Sons, but *Baſtards*.—Enemies to your happy Conſtitution, and to the Well-being and Proſperity of your Empire, *who have done this!*—Through the Miſrepreſentations, made by ſuch *Baſtards* among ourſelves, of two Inſtances of Riot in the Town of *Boſton*, which were by the wiſeſt of Men judged ſo trivial as not to be a fit Subject of Repreſentation, we are looked upon, as we underſtand, in *Great-Britain*, as engaged in a general Inſurrection! Would it be a fair Concluſion, that Great-Britain is engaged in a general Inſurrection, becauſe there have been of late ſome Riots in the City of London?—O *Britannia!* What ſhall we do! Don't your *Declaration of Rights* ſay, "That it is the Right of Subjects to petition the King?" But what can the Subjects do, if the King's Miniſter, by whom our Petitions are to be preſented to the Royal Ear, flings them under the Table? We petition, we cry out of Wrong, but our Petitions and Cries can't reach the gracious Ear of our Sovereign!—Don't your ſaid *Declaration of Rights* ſay "That the "raiſing or keeping a ſtanding Army within the King-"dom in a Time of Peace, unleſs it be with Conſent "of Parliament, is againſt Law?"—But we unhappy *America*, who for a whole Century paſt could have no ſtanding Army for our Aſſiſtance and Defence, even in a Time of War, now behold a ſtanding Army, poſted, in a Time of Peace, in the Metropolis of one of our principal Provinces! Yea, and the Commanding Officer of ſaid Army (having refuſed the Barracks provided) requiring them to be billeted and quartered in a Manner expreſly contrary to the Letter and Spirit of the Act of Parliament for the Purpoſe; and this notwithſtanding ſaid Act ſays, ſuch Officer, ſo acting, "ſhall, *ipſo Facto*, be caſhier'd!" Are ſuch fit to enforce Subjection to Acts of Parliament, that pay no Regard to a conſtitutional Act of Parliament, in the Manner of their doing it? Or, will they ſay, they act in Obedience to Authority, in this very Thing? But whoſe Authority? Not the Parliament's—for that forbids what they do: It muſt then be mere miniſterial Authority! And what does this differ in ſuch a Caſe, from the *diſpenſing Power by regal Authority* condemned as *illegal*, and hence unconſtitutional, in the *Declaration of Rights* aforeſaid! But if it be Fact, that theſe Troops, in the Manner of their Conduct, act in Obedience to miniſterial Authority, the Miniſter muſt be either ignorant of his Duty, or an Enemy to the *Britiſh Conſtitution*; if the former is Fact, it may well be ſaid, Wo unto thee, O Land, when thy Miniſter is an ignorant Child! but if the latter is Fact, the Wo is increaſed, and we ſhall have Grounds to ſuſpect, that his Meaſures towards us are to provoke us to do ſomething that ſhall look like Rebellion, that they may have Occaſion to ſend the Force of *Britain* againſt us to take from us the Titles of our Lands and Poſſeſſions—to make *Slaves* of us with a Witneſs! But whether this is the Deſign or not, we are determined, that we will not rebel againſt our *rightful Sovereign King George the third of Great-Britain*, and hope we ſhall never do any Thing thro' their Provocations that ſhall in the Eye of Malice itſelf look like Rebellion; tho' it muſt be own'd, that Oppreſſion will make even a wiſe Man mad. And if they ſhall puſh their Deſigns to ſuch a Length as to deprive us of our Titles and the ſacred Privileges, which our worthy Predeceſſors with great Hazard and Expence obtained for, and have tranſmitted to us; before we will be Slaves, we will pluck up Stakes and tranſplant ourſelves into the Wilderneſs, beyond the Claims of *Europeans*, to enjoy the Rights of Engliſhmen, independent of arbitrary and tyrannical miniſterial Authority.—But *deareſt Britannia!* What will become of you, if ſuch miniſterial Authority is continued but a little while longer! Your Rowers have already brought you into deep and dangerous Waters! Your Pilots have made wild and mad Steerage! And if you don't ſpeedily awake and remove theſe Gallican Penſioners from the Helm, and call up the true Patrons of your Conſtitution and Rights to take it, you'll ſoon fall a Prey into the Hands of your inveterate and implacable Enemies, and loſe all!

Almighty God! ſpare the Britiſh Empire, and ſuffer it not to fall into Reproach and Ruin by Mal-Adminiſtration. Amen.——This pleads, and thus prays,

October 25, 1768. NORTH-AMERICA.

Remain, to be ſold by EDES & GILL,

[Price One Piſtareen.]

A few of the FARMER'S LETTERS TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Theſe Letters have been publiſhed in London, and the Author by his clear Underſtanding of the preſent Controverſy between Great-Britain and the Colonies, and his concluſive Reaſoning upon the ſubject, hath gain'd the higheſt Credit, among the ſenſible Part of the Nation.—The Britiſh Editor to the Reader in a Preface to the London Copy expreſſes himſelf thus:

WHEN I conſider our fellow-ſubjects in *America* as *rational Creatures*, I cannot but wonder, that during the preſent wide diſtance of ſentiments in the two countries, concerning the power of parliament in laying taxes and duties on *America*, no application has been made to their *underſtandings*, no able and learned pen among us has been employed in *convincing* them that they are in the wrong; proving clearly, that by the eſtabliſhed law of nations, or by the terms of their original conſtitution, they are taxable by our parliament, *though they have no repreſentative in it.*

On the contrary, whenever there is any news of diſcontent in *America*, the cry is, "Send over an army or a fleet, and reduce the dogs to *reaſon*."

It is ſaid of choleric people, that with them there is *but a word, and a blow.*

I hope *Britain* is not ſo choleric, and will never be ſo angry with her colonies as to *ſtrike* them: But that if ſhe ſhould ever think it *may be* neceſſary, ſhe will at leaſt let the *word* go before the *blow*, and reaſon with them.

To do this clearly, and with the moſt probability of ſucceſs, by removing their *prejudices*, and rectifying their *miſapprehenſions* (if they are ſuch) it will be neceſſary to learn what thoſe prejudices and miſapprehenſions are; and before we can either refute or admit their reaſons or arguments, we ſhould certainly know them.

It is to that end I have handed the following letters (lately publiſhed in *America*) to the preſs here. They were occaſioned by the act made (ſince the repeal of the Stamp-act) for raiſing a revenue in *America* by duties on glaſs, paper, &c.

The Author is a gentleman of repute in that country for his knowledge of its affairs, and, it is ſaid, ſpeaks the *general ſentiments* of the inhabitants. How far thoſe ſentiments are right or wrong, I do not pretend at preſent to judge. I wiſh to ſee firſt, what can be ſaid on the other ſide of the queſtion. I hope this publication will produce a *full anſwer*, if we can make one. If it does, this publication will have had its uſe. No offence to government is intended by it; and it is hoped none will be taken. *N. N.*

London, May 8, 1768.

From the Monthly Review *for* July 1768.

Letters from a Farmer in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies. 8vo. 2s. Almon. 1768.

WE have, in the Letters now before us, a calm yet full inquiry into right of the Britiſh parliament, lately aſſumed, to tax the American colonies; the unconſtitutional nature of which attempt is maintained in a well-connected chain of cloſe and manly reaſoning: and though from this character, it is evident that detached paſſages muſt appear to a diſadvantage, yet it is but juſt to give our Readers ſome ſpecimens of the manner in which the author aſſerts the rights of his American brethren; ſubjects of the Britiſh government, as he pleads, carrying their birth-rights with them wherever they ſettle as ſuch.——[*The Reviewers, after quoting largely from the Farmer's Letters, conclude as follows:*] If *reaſon* is to decide between us and our colonies, in the affairs here controverted, our Author, whoſe name the advertiſements inform us is Dickenſon, will not perhaps eaſily meet with a ſatisfactory refutation.

From the ſame Review.

The true Sentiments of America: Contained in a Collection of Letters ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to ſeveral Perſons of high Rank in this Kingdom: together with certain Papers relative to a ſuppoſed Libel on the Governor of that Province, and a Diſſertation on the Canon and Feudal Law. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

MOST, if not all theſe papers, have already appeared, before they were thus collected: and it is but ſtrict juſtice to ſay the remonſtrances they contain are penned with manly ſpirit, and with decent freedom. (a)

For LONDON,
The Ship BRITANNIA,
WILLIAM DEFERSON,
Commander;
Now laying at the Long-Wharf,
Will ſail in Ten Days, having
Half her Cargo on Board,——
For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on Board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in Kingſtreet. *Boſton, November* 7, 1768.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

IT is not to be wonder'd at, that the Enemies of Great-Britain and the Colonies, who have too long diſcover'd their malicious Diſpoſition in proſcribing whole Provinces, ſhould *baſely* employ themſelves in attempting to vilify *particular* Characters. If a Gentleman appears to exert his Influence in Support of the conſtitutional Rights of his Fellow Subjects when they are invaded, he may be ſure to become the Object of the malevolence of theſe Wretches, whoſe Aim is to ruin his Fortune, if poſſible, or at leaſt, to blaſt his *Reputation*; hoping thereby to deſtroy his Influence, and prevent his ſerving the common Cauſe of his Country for the future. Such Inſtances muſt give Pain to every ingenuous and humane Mind. I have lately heard from good Authority of an Attempt of this Kind, to ſully the Reputation of a Gentleman of great Merit, as well as ſuperior Fortune in this Town: A Gentleman who has the *entire* Confidence of his Fellow Citizens, in various publick Stations; who has repeatedly ſerv'd them in the General Aſſembly, and the laſt May had the Honor of being choſen a Member of his Majeſty's Council by a great Majority of the Suffrages of the two Houſes of Aſſembly, tho' it muſt be acknowledg'd he was negativ'd by Governor BERNARD.

An Inſinuation that Mr. HANCOCK was at the Head of a Mob in the Town of Boſton, and that the Scene was concluded "*before his Door*", might anſwer a wicked Purpoſe, at the Diſtance of a Thouſand Leagues, while Britain ſeems too much inclin'd to hearken to Tales to the Prejudice of her honeſt Friends and Fellow Subjects the Coloniſts. But what could induce a Scribler to forge a Letter and publiſh it in a Coffee-Houſe in New-York, under the Name of a Gentleman, requeſting G. Gage that he might ſupply the Troops now in Town, or expected, (ſo as welcome to the Inhabitants, conſidering the Errand on which all agree they are come), unleſs it was to induce a Belief in the Minds of Gentlemen in New-York that from a ſordid Love of Gain he had counteracted his profeſs'd Sentiments, and ſo to render him ridiculous there? I doubt not but both the General and Mr. Hancock know it to be a Falſhood: In this Province where he has the univerſal Eſteem of good Men, there can be no Danger of its having the Effect which the Author intended; but to remove any ill Impreſſions that may poſſibly be made on the Minds of our Brethren of New-York, and to prevent their Jealouſy that the common Cauſe of America has been in the leaſt deſerted by a Gentleman, who has ſo much to his Honor eſpous'd and defended it, I cou'd heartily wiſh that Mr. Hancock would condeſcend publickly to diſown the Letter. No candid Man, it is preſum'd, can doubt but it may be done with ſtrict Truth.—The Defamer may perhaps hereafter be as publickly expos'd to the Contempt he juſtly deſerves. Your humble Servant, *vid. pa. 297.* VERITAS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

(*And Sold by* EDES & GILL *in* Queen-Street.)

[Price *Four Shillings* per Dozen, and *Six Pence* ſingle.]

EDES & GILL'S

NORTH-AMERICAN

ALMANACK

For the Year of our Lord

1769.

Being the firſt after LEAP-YEAR.

Containing, An Extract from the Hiſtory of *Publius Clodius Britano Americanus*; Judgment of the Weather; Sun and Moon's Riſing and Sitting; Time of High Water; Public Roads, with the beſt Stages or Houſes to put up at; Eclipſes; Courts in *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, *New-Hampſhire*, *Connecticut*, and *Rhode-Iſland*; Feaſts and Faſts of the Church of England, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The CHARTER of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*; granted by King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.—Together with, The Explanatory Charter, granted by His Majeſty King GEORGE the Firſt.

This CHARTER, *tho' not more eſteem'd by ſimple ones than an* OLD ALMANACK, *has always been highly eſteem'd by wiſe, ſenſible & honeſt Men. It is the Baſis of the civil Conſtitution of the Province, and ſhould be often read* AT THIS TIME, *when the Rights and Liberties declared in it, are ſaid to be* invaded.

To which is prefixed a COPPER PLATE *repreſenting* Two Female Figures. The Principal, richly decorated, is ſeated on a Throne with an Imperial Diadem on her Head, and a Spear in her left Hand. The other Figure exhibits a Virgin with a Civic Crown, in the utmoſt Agonies of Diſtreſs and Horror. The Cap of Liberty falling from the Spear of one, and tottering to fall from the other. The Label of one, is, *Collidimur*; of the other *Frangimur*. Two Ships are repreſented to View in a Tempeſt in the Inſtant of daſhing to Pieces againſt one another, and ſinking between the Rocks of *Sylla* and *Caribdis*. In the Interim are ſeen two Arch-Angels, flying as "on the Wings of the Wind." The Label of the one is, "Shall not the Lord of all the Earth do Right." The other is, "The Fool" only "hath ſaid in his Heart there is no God." Above all, in a Glory, is inſcribed theſe Words, "The Lord GOD Omnipotent reigneth, let the Earth rejoice!"

TO be Sold by Order of the Superior Court, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, the 22d of *November* Inſtant, at One o'Clock, Four Hundred Acres of Land in two Diviſions, lying on the Weſt Side of Kennebec River; each Diviſion being numbered 51, on a Plan made by *Nathaniel Wincſlow*, Surveyor, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Jones*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed.

TO be Sold, a Negro Man about 19, that has had the Small Pox, and can do all Sorts of In and Out-Door Work, and can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Messrs EDES & GILL.

I Hope the Doctrine of JUSTICE GILLAM so vehemently inculcated in the "very sensible Gentleman's" Letter in Mr. Draper's last Paper will not easily go down in this Country. It is possible he never read the Riot Act. Be that as it may, with all his good Sense, he will never convince his Readers of the *Propriety* of the Soldiers being called at *Hexam*, as he says they were, to lay forty Men *dead on the Spot* as an Expedient to make them *disperse*. I wish this *Phœnix* for Sense had explain'd what he meant by "temporate Caution"; and also how the *Folly of the People puts an End to Nonsense*—I think Mr. Draper tells us this *very sensible* Man is a "Friend to the Colonies": So it seems, when he is loudly calling for a *much greater* Exertion of Authority, (no doubt military) rather than less—A true Specimen of some Mens Friendship to the Colonies! Mr. Draper may, if he pleases, dub this Man *a Friend to Truth*; but I shall never believe that, till he proves what he asserts, that Lord CAMDEN publickly declared that he would go as far as any Man in carrying the Revenue Acts in America into Execution. But probably after all, this Letter was wrote at the *Bow and Arrow* last Week.

X vide Page 297 of Barnard's How We.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina,) October 4.

Saturday last, being the first of October, a number of the principal MECHANICKS of this town, assembled under some trees, in a field adjacent to the Rope-Walks, in order to fix upon six gentlemen, to represent the inhabitants of this town, in the ensuing General Assembly; which being concluded upon, they then partook of a decent entertainment, which had been provided upon the occasion; at five in the afternoon, they removed to a large Live-oak tree in Mr. Mazyck's pasture, adjoining to Christopher Gadsden's, Esq; at the North end of the town, which they consecrated by the name of the TREE OF LIBERTY; when the celebrated Liberty Song, so much admired in America, with several others, were sung: At dark, the tree was ornamented with 45 lights, sundry sky-rockets and other fire-works were played off, and loyal and suitable toasts were given by a gentleman who was chosen president, and drank by the company: At eight in the evening, the company returned to town, marching in regular order down Kingstreet, and Broad-street, preceded by 45 of the number, each carrying a lighted candle; and when they came opposite to the house of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, they drew up before the door, and the President gave the toast of the *Massachusetts Ninety-two*, &c. which was followed by three huzza's, from thence they proceeded on to Dillon's tavern, before the door of which they also drew up, when the President gave another toast, *May the ensuing members of assembly be unanimous, and never rescind from the resolutions of the* MASSACHUSETTS NINETY-TWO, and three huzza's were again given; then the whole company repaired to the long room in the said house, where 45 candles were placed on the table, and 92 glasses were applied in resounding the voices of as many loyal and respectable toasts, and at ten they broke up;—having spent the day, and concluded the evening, in civil mirth and jollity;—without the least irregularity happening.—On the contrary, the utmost respect was shewn to one another, attended with unanimity and concord, during the whole proceeding,—such as must certainly reflect honour on the intention of their meeting, as well as to convince the world of their steady and fixed determination to join, upon all proper occasions, in support of the glorious cause of LIBERTY and their COUNTRY. ¶ pa. 157

NEWPORT, October 31.

We hear a few Days past a Sloop was seen sunk upon the outer Shoal of Nantucket, only the Top of her Mast appearing out of Water; but can't learn any Particulars.

BOSTON, November 7.

We hear that next Tuesday sails from Piscataqua for England, JOHN FISHER, Esq; Brother to his Excellency Governor WENTWORTH, & lately dismiss'd (*by the Board of Commissioners*) from his Office of Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Ports of Salem and Marblehead, much regretted by the whole County; for altho' rather strict, yet he was punctual and impartial in his Office, and in private Life esteemed by all an humane honest Man: What his Faults (or his imputed Faults are) is not yet made publick.

We hear from Hampton, that another large Barn of Col. Moulton's, near his Mansion House, was consum'd by Fire last Wednesday Night, in which was a considerable Quantity of Grain. It is suppos'd it was set on Fire by some evil minded Person.

By a Vessel from S. Carolina, via Rhode-Island, we learn, That the Ship Providence, —— Clark, Master, bound from Colrain to New-York, on the 9th of September, in Lat. 36. Lon. 34. sprung a Leak, which encreased so fast, that the Captain and 12 others, among whom were Mr. Jonathan Clark Lewis and Lady, of this Town, Passengers, left the Ship on the 11th in a small Boat, and after being in her 8 Days in great Distress, they were met with and taken up by the Friendship, Capt. M'Cowen, bound from Glasgow to S. Carolina, where they happily arrived the 24th of October:—They were obliged to leave 19 of the People on board the Ship, the Boat not being sufficient to contain any more, who, 'tis feared, have all perished.

Friday last Capt. Vincent arrived here from Jamaica, by whom we have Advice, That on the 22d of September His Honor Roger Hope Elletson, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of that Island, dissolved the Assembly there, for their not complying with his Majesty's express Command, for repayment of the Monies issued by the Treasury of Great-Britain, for the Island Subsistance of the Troops stationed there during the Discontinuance of their Assembly; the Reasons which the Assembly gave for not complying with the Requisition having been deem'd insufficient by his Majesty.—That Writs were issued for a new Election on the 26th.—And that on the 30th His Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Governor of that Island, arrived at Port-Royal, from on board the Jason, —— Antrobus, Esq; Commander.

¶ Capt. Wilson of the Grenadiers. ¶ on d° & vid. pa. 9. — pa. 735. Vol. I. — pa. 186. pa. 142.

Wednesday Morning arrived here Capt. Howard from Ireland; who brought Prints to the 5th of September, but they contain no later Articles from London than the 27th of August.

Capt. Howard informs, that he left Cork the 7th of September, and that the same Day sailed the Man of War and Transports, having on board, as he heard, 2000 Troops, for Boston. That he parted from them the next Day after he came out, and he supposes the same Winds will make the Passage of the Fleet a Fortnight longer.

The Fleet from Ireland it is said consists of 12 Sail.

Same Afternoon we had uncommon hard Thunder for the Season; at Charlestown, we hear, that the Bake-House of Mr. Thomas Rayner was considerably damaged by the Lightning, which tore one Side of the Roof to pieces, struck a Lad down that was at the Bolting-Mill, and broke the Mill and burnt the bolting Cloth. The Lad soon recovered without receiving any hurt.

Same Night arrived here Capt. Brace in a Schooner from Falmouth, having had ten Weeks Passage.

Saturday last being the Anniversary of the Gun-Powder Plot, the same was observed here as usual.

Last Night departed this Life after a short Illness, Mrs. Lydia Kneeland, Consort of Mr. Solomon Kneeland, a noted Leather-Dresser in this Town. We hear her Remains are to be inter'd on Wednesday next.

We hear from Roxbury, That about 5 o'Clock this Morning departed this Life, greatly lamented, Mrs. LUCY WINSLOW, Consort of ISAAC WINSLOW, Esq; of that Town.

Last Tuesday upon a Complaint made by the Selectmen of this Town before Richard Dana and John Ruddock, Esqrs; two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, a Capt of the 59th Regiment, mentioned in the Warrant, and others unknown, stood charg'd with advising several Negro Slaves in the Town to beat, abuse and cut their Masters Throats, promising them as a Reward, if they wou'd appear at the Place of Parade, to make them free. Upon Examination of the Witnesses, the said Justices order'd the Captain to give Bond with Surety to appear and answer at the Court of Assize in March next, and for his good Behavior in the mean Time.

It is said that the Selectmen have given it in Charge to the Town Watch to see that good Order is observ'd in the Night, and that they take up all Negroes whom they shall find abroad at an unseasonable Hour.

It is said that the Deputy Sheriff, who is by the Law and the Constitution a Conservator of his Majesty's Peace, was oppos'd by the military in his attempting to serve a Warrant from Mr. Justice Dana and Ruddock. A sufficient Number of the Town Inhabitants were at the same Time, as they always have been, ready and willing to assist the civil Officer in the legal Discharge of his Duty.

The 14th, 29th, and a detachment of the 59th Regiment are now quarter'd in different parts of this Town, excepting a part of the 14th which still occupy the Court-house! Whether their being thus quarter'd in the body of the Town, while the Barracks at the Castle within its Limits are entirely empty, be legal, still remains a Question: As no one of extraordinary Abilities has attempted to vindicate this Conduct, common Sense must decide it to be directly against the act of parliament in that Case made and provided; the Town is hereby put under a Grievance for which a Remedy is manifestly intended and fully provided by that act. Besides both the Inhabitants and the Soldiers are in more danger of corrupting each other while they are in the Town, than they would be if they were at the Castle, agreable to the plain design of the King and parliament; and Desertions which have already happen'd may still be made much more conveniently from the one than the other—the latter of these Considerations indeed lies with the Gentlemen of the Army, but they will allow that the civil Magistrate is by Law the only constituted Judge of the former. The pleas that are made use of for keeping the Troops in the body of the Town are the protection of the Commissioners and the preservation of the peace—with regard to the first it may be ask'd who protected them during their residence in the Town, *when there were no Troops*, till their voluntary Retreat to the Castle? And who protected them in their frequent Excursions into the Country during the Summer past? Their behavior in town was indeed overbearing and imperious, but the least Injury was never once offer'd to them. And as to the Peace of the Town, we may appeal to the oldest Men among us to say whether in their remembrance it has been so often and so notoriously broken as it has been (not by the Inhabitants) since the arrival of the new Conservators of it!

The Worshipful the Commissioners of the Customs, having voluntarily and of their own free Will and Accord made a Retreat in June last to his Majesty's Castle-William, it is said Design to make their Re-entrance into this Metropolis with all their Retinue this Week: So that the Town will be again blest'd with the Fruits of the Benevolence of the Board, as well as their Examples of true Politeness and Breeding; a Happiness which it was given out a Year ago our Sister Colony Virginia wou'd have purchased at the Expence of Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling.—*O fortunatos Bostonienses!*

To be Sold at the Store of the late Mr. *SAMUEL HUGHES*, next Door to Capt *Cheever's* in Kingstreet;

NEWCASTLE Coals, Whiting, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Barr Lead, Hemp, Yarns, Junk, English Duck, Cables, Anchors, Ships Hearths, Powder, Shot, Bloomary Iron, Crates of Earthen Ware, ditto Cups and Saucers, Printing Ink, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Houseline & Marline, Sein Whipping and Sewing Twine, Time Glasses of all Sorts, Shalloons, Tammys, Half-Thicks, German Serges, Frizes, Beaver Coating, Plains, Broad Cloths, Rugs, 8-4 9-4 & 10-4 Blankets, Duffils, Ticklenburg, Ravens Duck, Buntins, Sieve Bottoms, Mens and Boys Hats, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Common and Poland Starch, English Sole Leather, Loaf Sugar, Role Brimstone, Apothecary's Phials, Brazier's Ware, 4d 8d 10d & 20d Nails, 10 12 15 & 18 Inch Pipes, &c.

WANTED to Hire, *One or Two Hundred Pounds*; for which good Security will be given. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

On THURSDAY next,

At XI o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, on the Stage behind the Rev'd Dr. Cooper's Meeting House,

A Quantity of Pitch and Turpentine,

To be put up Ten Barrels in a Lot.

*** Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock.

T. Russell, Auctioneer.

Peter Roberts

Has received by the *Friendship*, Captain *Jenkins*, who is just arrived from LONDON,

A fresh Assortment of the very best DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will sell very cheap for Cash or short Credit, at his Shop directly opposite the West Door of the Town House, *Boston*. Likewise, Surgeons Instruments, Mortars and Pestles of all kinds, Phials, Gallipots and Pill Boxes, Eau de Luce, Court Plaister, Lavender and Hungary Water, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, and all other genuine patenteed Medicines:—Turkey Figs, Currants, Pepper, ditto ground, and all kind of the best Spices; choice new Madder, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, and all sorts of Dye Stuffs:——Citron, Stone Jugs, Painter's Colours and Brushes, a Quantity of Brimstone for Ships Use.——Doctors Boxes of all Prices fitted as usual.

N. B. Orders by Letters from Practitioners & others in Town or Country, will be as faithfully complied with as if they were present.

A Very healthy likely Negro Boy, to be Sold, about 15 Years of Age, well qualified to tend in a Family, or on a private Gentleman, being a good Barber, and understands dressing Hair extremely well, and plays on the French Horn. He has been in this Country about three Months, and the Reason of his being sold is in order to settle his deceased Master's Estate. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away October 1, 1768, *from the Rev. Mr. Paul Coffin, of Narraganset No. 1, in York County, James Fitz Gerald, an Irish Apprentice, of about 18 or 19 Years. He is a flocky thick Fellow, has a broad Face, and is not very Tall. He wears his own good black Hair, has had the Small-Pox, and speaks broken English. He had on and with him at his Departure, a Wool Hat, an old whitish Fustian Coat, dark blue or greyish Cloth Jacket, Horn Buttons and white Lining, two Pair Breeches black Cloth and light Purple Plush, two Pair Stockings blue and grey, two Pair Shoes, large Brass Buckles, a Brass Comb, and Watts's Spiritual Songs for Children, and a Book intitled*, An Introduction for the Indians, *in the Form of a Dialogue between a Missionary and an Indian.* Six Dollars *are offered to any Person who may take up and convey said James to* Nathaniel Gorham, *Merchant, of Charlestown, or to Major* Joshua Coffin, *of Newbury, or Doctor* Abiather Alden, *of Saco-Falls.* *Attest.*

Narraganset, No. 1, Nov 1, 1768. PAUL COFFIN.

TO BE SOLD *by vid*

By Benjamin Church, pa. 274

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Serges, Plains, Coatings, Shalloons, Cambletts, Calicoes, Irish Linnens, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c. &c.——

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BRoad Cloths, Rattens, Beaver Coatings, Mens Worsted Hose, yard-wide & 7-8 Irish Linnens, Bag Hollands, yard wide & 7-8 Checks, check Handkerchiefs, Callicoes, Desk, Feather Beds, Mahogany Tables, Sacking Bedstead, Pictures, Books, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

N. B. A handsome Suit of Mens Clothes, an Indian Patch, and Silk Gown, at private Sale.

NEW AUCTION ROOM, (a)

By ELIAS DUPEE, pa. 748

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, Vol. I

A Variety of European Goods, Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Raymond & Ollis from New-Haven. Rathburn from N. London. Smith from N. York. Church from Philadelphia. Vanhebber from Maryland. Parbet from Halifax. Montgomerie from St. Ubes. Howard from Cork. Brace from Falmouth.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Smith, Harris & Higgins for N. London. Smith for N. York. Oaks for St. Augustine. Waist for Halifax. Vanhebber for Maryland. Harding, Harris & Riordan for West-Indies. Landale for Grenada.

CLEARED OUT.

Roxwell for N. London. Swain & Coffin for Providence. Coffin, Hussey and Bunker for Philadelphia. Swan for Virginia. Sears and Parbough for N. Carolina. Snow Doten and Downes for W. Indies. Wilshman for Glasgow. Adamson for Surrenam. Calef & Freemen for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Ten Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Bolton, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 29*m. after* 10		*Friday*, 30 *m. after* 1	
Tuesday, 15*m. after* 11		*Saturday*, 12 *m. aft.* 2	
Wednesday, 59 *m. aft.* 11		*Lord's-day*, 40*m. aft.* 2	
Thursday, 48*m. aft.* 12			

AMES's Almanack for 1769, is

now in the Press, and shortly will be published, and Sold by the Printers and Bookfellers in Boston, and Traders in the Country.

TAKEN up in Boston Harbour, on the 26th ult. a Moses Boat. The Owner describing the same, and paying Charges, may have her again. Inquire of the Printers.

Edward Church,

Just arriv'd from LONDON,
HAS bro't with him,
A large and general Assortment

of GOODS suitable for the Season, which he will sell very low for Cash at his Store in Newbury-Street.

IMPORTED in the last Ships from LONDON,
And to be Sold by

Richard Salter,

At his Shop in Cornhill, Boston,
A General Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season. Also, choice Indigo.
Lynn-made Shoes warranted, &c. &c.
*** Extream cheap for Cash.

Jane Eustis

HAS received per last Ships from LONDON, and has to sell at her Shop at the North-Side of the Town-House

A large assortment of English and India GOODS, which she will sell at the very lowest Rates and for Cash only.

N. B. A few Dozen excellent Malmsey and Red Port Wine; ALSO, a few Chests China to be sold. Enquire at the above Shop.

India China

To be sold at Mr. ISAAC PEIRCE's up *Southack's* Court, just above the Orange-Tree.

ENAMEL'd and blue and white Coffee Cups and Saucers, ditto Tea Cups and Saucers, blue and white Octagon Dishes in Setts or Pairs, Enamel'd and blue and white Bowles, various Sizes, &c. &c.

N. B. The above will be sold on the lowest Terms for Cash.

William Bant

HAS Imported in the last Vessels from LONDON,
A General Assortment of
English Goods,

suitable for the approaching Season, which he will sell at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston, by Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased at any Shop or Store in Town.

*** *Those who will favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used.*

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel well-finished Dwelling-

House, with a good Barn and Out-House, very agreeably situated. ALSO some very genteel Furniture, if apply'd for immediately. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRIGANTINE of 120 odd Tons, five Years old, tight and strong, built at *Lynn*, and sheath'd about 12 Months ago, a fine sailing Vessel: Any Gentleman inclining to purchase said Brig, may apply to Major *Read*, in *Marblehead*, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, or to Mr. *Samuel Collyer*, Owner of said Brig.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Samuel Parkman, late of Boston, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to pay their respective Balances to Job Bradford and Thomas Loyd, Administrators to said Estate; otherwise they must expect to be sued to next January Court.

To be sold by said Administrators, a small convenient Dwelling-House, in Salt-Alley, leading into Union-Street. Also, 50 Acres of choice improved Land, lying in the Town of Falmouth, Casco-Bay, fronting on the River, very convenient for either Trader or Farmer.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening by

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING STREET,
A General Assortment of English and India Peice GOODS, suitable to the Winter Season, all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Gun-Powder, Shott, Indigo, Bohea Tea in half Chests, *Carolina* Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Logs choice Mahogany, &c. &c. (tbctf)

TO BE SOLD,

A good Horse and handsome

Chaise. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

A Wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, would either go into a Family, or take a Child to suckle, she can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has just imported, and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholesale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C. wt.
West-India and New-England-Rum.
Cotton Wool
Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Russia and Ravens Duck
Codlines
Junk
Frying Pans
Iron Pots and Kettles.
White Beans

¼-4, ⅞ and yard wide Linnens
Irish Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sewing Silk
London Scythes
Seeming Twine——&c.
Cotton Cards
Roll Brimstone
Copperas
Allum

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.

A collection of an Hundred of the best Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears-Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—English Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Bushes—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts—Asparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks—Also, Garlick—Shalots—and Horse Radish 5/. Old Tenor a Pound.—All sorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds saved here most suitable for the *West-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c.—By *William Davidson*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boston*.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joseph Dennie,

In Union-Street, opposite Mr. James Jackson's,
BOHEA TEA by the Chest or Hundred, Nutmegs, Pepper by the Bag or Hundred.

TO BE SOLD,

By Rebeccah How,

At her Shop at the lower End of *Peter Chardon*, Esqr's Lane, adjoining to Mr. *Thomas Jackson's* Dwelling House——*viz.*

All Sorts of Groceries, West-India and New-England Rum, Spirits, Wine—All Sorts of Spices, Indigo, best common and Poland Starch by the Pound, Dozen or Cask, or lesser Quantity, &c. &c. &c.
Choice Fresh TAMARINES.

WANTED, to go into a small Family—A Woman that understands plain Cooking, and can turn her Hand to the inferior Business of a Family. If such an One can bring with her good Recommendations, she may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

William Jackson

Takes this Method to acquaint his Customers, and others, who will please to favour him with their Custom, That he is just arrived, and has brought with him from LONDON, *and has since his Arrival received from* BRISTOL,

A Handsome and large Assortment of Hard Ware, and English Piece Goods, suitable to the present Season, which he is determined to sell upon as low Terms as at any Store in Town.

The French Language, instru-

mental Music and Dancing taught after the best Methods, by *James Joan*, in that commodious and large Building opposite Dr. *Cooper's* Meeting, by whom, also, Gentlemen and Ladies may privately be taught the Minuet.—

N. B. He has to Lett a very good and large Cellar belonging to the said House; he also makes and sells, neat Violin Screw Bows.

RAN-AWAY a Negro Man named *Sam*, about 5 Foot 6 Inches high, full faced, had on a blue Jacket with a red one under it, long Trowsers, and a flopt Hat with a blue Garter round the Crown.

Whoever will secure and deliver him to Mr. *Nathaniel Cary*, in *Boston*, shall have *Three Dollars* Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Boston, October 17, 1763.

Joshua Gardner

And Company,

HAVE just receiv'd per the Friendship, Captain *Jenkins*, and the last Ships from LONDON,

A Fresh Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which they are determin'd to sell on the lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, at their Shop in Cornhill, near the Post-Office, Boston, among which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK and crimson sprig'd sattins,
Black, crimson and scarlet pelong ditto,
Black thick sattin,
Black, white, pink, and crimson figur'd modes,
Snail trimings, gimp and garland trimmings,
Black lace,
¼ yd, ½, ¾ & yd-wide black lutestrings & allamodes for ladies aprons,
Black taffities and persians,
Black, pink, blue & crimson sattin hatts & bonnets,
Chip hatts and bonnets,
½, ⅞ and yd-wide Irish linens,
Garlix and dowlass,
Diaper, and Diaper table-cloths,
¾ and yd-wide cambricks,
¾ and yd-wide lawns,
Black and white plain and flower'd gauze,
Black and white catgut,
Fine flower'd lawns,
¾, ⅞ and yd-wide Manchester checks,
Blue and white, and red and white striped hollands,
Dark striped ditto,
Blue and white and dark cotton gowns,
Crimson and white furniture checks,
Bed ticks,
Cotton velvets, velverets, velvet shapes,
Thicksets, fustians, and jeans,
Grezets, missionets,
Yard-wide plain poplins,
Striped and sprig'd stuffs,
Plain, striped and figur'd cambleteens,
Double cambletes, tammies, durants,
Callamancoes, shalloons, grograms and crapes,
Black Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs,
Check, linen & spotted do.
Kenting & muslin ditto,
Black and other colour'd gauze ditto,
Black Barcelona cravats,
Mens yellow wash-leather gloves,
Womens colour'd leather gloves and mitts,
Womens plain & flower'd pompadore sattin gloves,
Black worsted gloves and mitts,

Black & colour'd silk mitts,
Mens, womens & childrens thread, cotton and worsted hose,
Black, crimson and cloth-colour'd breeches patterns
Childrens red morroco shoes
Womens Lynn-made ditto
Childrens pack-thread stays
Scarlet and other colour'd broad cloths,
German serges,
Plains, ratteens, beaver coatings, drapery and Colchester bays, blue and red shagg duffles,
Blankets,
Buckrams, scarf twist,
Knee straps,
Basket and death-head buttons, horn & metal do.
Sewing silks,
Colour'd threads,
Stay cord and braid,
London quality bindings,
Shoe and coat bindings,
Silk Ferrets,
Silver and other ribbons,
Diaper and holland tapes,
Strip'd ditto,
Nonesopritties,
Strip'd & letter'd garterings
Stay laces,
Scotch and nuns threads,
Pins, needles, thimbles,
Callicoes, striped damascus,
London wool cards,
Shot, steel, flints,
Copper and iron tea kettles
Cod and mackrel lines and hooks,
Shovels & tongs, andirons,
Knives and forks,
Penknives, raisors, scissors, shears,
Brass ink-pots, leather do.
Buckles,
Horn and ivory combs,
Writing and bonnet paper,
Pounds beeds,
French Beeds.
Black and colour'd glass necklaces,
Pink, green and crimson worsted and crewels,
Ebony, bone & ivory-stick fans,
Neat leather mount ditto.
Ladies head-flowers,
Cap Wire,
Patches for the face,
Black silk wigg bagg,
With sundry other Articles, all very low for Cash.

N. B. Choice *French* Indigo.

A Wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, would go into a Family to suckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

BROKER's STORE,
The Corner of *Kilby*-Street,
TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH,

CHOICE *Lisbon* Wine in Quarter Casks, Claret in Bottles by the Dozen, *West* India Rum, Loaf Sugar, Spices, *Scotch* Snuff, Split Peas, &c. &c.

Mathematical Instruments.

William Williams

Mathematical Instrument-Maker;
HAS to sell at his Shop three Doors East of the Sign of Admiral *Vernon* in King-Street, BOSTON.

HANGING and Standing Compasses—Hadley's and Davis's Quadrants—Gauging and Surveying Instruments—Cases of Instruments—Large and small Spy Glasses—Plotting Scales and Protractors—Gunter Scales and Dividers—Large round, half round, three-square and flat Files—Quarter Waggoners—Atkinson's Epitome—Willson's ditto—Pattoon's Navigation—Seaman's Assistants—Callenders—Mariner's Compasses rectified—Young Man's Companion—Journal Books—Sand Glasses from 2 Hours to ¼ Minute—Brass Pocket Compasses, Compass Seals, Box Rules, Slates and Pencils, Watch Keys, Penknives, Jacknives, &c. &c.

He makes and Repairs all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments. Those who will favour him with their Custom may depend upon being well used, and have their Work done with Fidelity and Dispatch.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

MONDAY, November 7. 1768. [NUMB. 1728.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

The NORTH BRITON, No. LXI.

To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to the promise I made in my last, * I shall now proceed to consider the *religious grievances* of the AMERICANS; which, though not carried, as yet, to so great a height as those of *a civil nature*, are, nevertheless, as real, and, if allowed to continue, and to operate their full effect, may perhaps become, in time, still more intolerable. What I mean is, the design that has been formed to introduce, into AMERICA, the *episcopal persuasion*, as the established religion.

This design, which is now no secret, has justly excited the apprehension and indignation of almost every AMERICAN. They say, and they say it truly, that it was in order to free themselves from the tyranny and despotism of the *episcopal hierarchy*, that their ancestors abandoned their native country, and took refuge in the barren wilds of the western continent. And is it to be supposed, that they will patiently bend their necks to a yoke, which neither they nor their fore-fathers have been able to bear? Is it to be supposed, that after having enjoyed, for so long a time, the blessings of religious, and consequently, of civil authority, they will tamely forego them without a struggle? Those who think so, know not human nature; for every one that knows it, must be fully satisfied, that there is nothing of which mankind are so very tenacious as of their *religious principles*; and that almost every attempt to change these principles, in opposition to the humour of the people, has terminated in the destruction of the person who made it. Witness the injudicious and ill-timed attempt of King Charles the First to introduce into Scotland the *episcopal* form of government. For it may be safely affirmed, that, notwithstanding the many rude encroachments which that prince had made upon the *civil* rights of his English and his Scottish subjects, neither of these people would, at least for some time, have risen in arms, had it not been for the violent steps, which his Majesty took to change the *religious* principles of the latter. This was the true source of the civil wars; and, in the like circumstances, will ever be the source of civil wars. Nor, indeed, is it at all surprizing that it should: for can it be expected, that a people should change their religion, their manners and their customs, in an instant, and with the same rapidity with which a prince or his ministry may publish the ordinance that establishes a new religion?

The truth is, most ministers consider the people as clay in the hands of the potter, which they think they may mould into any shape they please; but I am afraid, that our present ministers will find the *Americans* composed of very different matter. I am afraid, that, instead of clay, they will find them composed of steel, that will break before it will bend, and will perhaps cut the hand that shall attempt to bind it.

But, admitting the possibility of establishing *episcopacy in America*, such a scheme, could it actually be executed, ought to be strenuously opposed by every friend to his country; as, were it once actually executed, it would certainly be attended with the most pernicious consequences. It was, I think, a saying of king James the First, *No Bishop, no King*; and, might I take the freedom of opposing a maxim of mine *to that royal chopper of sentences*, I would say, and I believe, with equal truth, *No Dissenter, no Liberty*. The *Dissenters* are, and ever have been, the very life and soul of the *republican part of our government*. They have often saved it, when upon the brink of destruction; and, it is to be hoped, they will still save it, if ever it should be again brought to the brink of destruction.

The *Puritans*, —says a celebrated historian, † who cannot be supposed partial to that republican sect —the *Puritans* preserved alive the small sparks of the love of liberty that were to be found in the nation, during the reign of Elizabeth and of the two first princes of the Stuart line. And whatever ridicule may be thrown upon the *Puritans* by some court-sycophants, I must confess, for my own part, I would rather be a *Puritan* attached to law and liberty; than a *Churchman*, attached to slavery and despotism: I would rather be a *Puritan*, who can sit quietly under his own vine and his own fig-tree, and none to make him afraid; than a *Churchman*, who is either employed in ravishing the vineyards of others, or who, like *Naboth*, is in danger of having his own vineyard ravished from him.

Accustomed to think freely in religious matters, the *Protestant Dissenters* have ever exercised the same freedom in their political speculations. They plainly perceived the absurd nature and pernicious tendency of the doctrine of *divine indefeasible hereditary right*, and of *passive obedience* and *non-resistance*; and they accordingly rejected it with the utmost indignation. They boldly maintained, that all government was instituted for the good of the people; that the *Salus Populi* was the *Supreme Law*; that the sovereign was only the first servant of the public; that the prince, as well as the subject, was bound to obey the laws; that the moment the prince violated the laws, the subject was, at least in that instance, freed from obedience; and that if ever the prince proceeded to such a length as to violate the laws essential to the constitution, the subject was entirely freed from his allegiance.

These are the principles, which the *Dissenters* have ever embraced, and which they still embrace. These are the principles, upon which the civil war was begun, and the revolution effected. These are the principles, upon which the present family was established on the throne, upon which it still possesses it, and upon which *alone* it can continue to possess it. And if ever any minister should be so daringly wicked, as to advise any prince of that family to violate these principles, he ought to be punished as a traitor to his king and his country.

But, perhaps, it will be said, that these principles have been always embraced, and with as much sincerity, by the *Episcopalians*, as by the *Dissenters*. If any one should say so, the whole English history would give him the lie. Were they embraced by them in the reign of *King James the First*, who, when, in the conference of divines at *Hampton-court*, he exalted his own prerogative and the prelatical character, was told by the Archbishop of Canterbury, *that undoubtedly his majesty spoke by the special assistance of God's spirit*? Were they embraced by them in the reign of *King Charles the First*, whom they wickedly intoxicated with such high notions of the royal prerogative, as precipitated him into measures that terminated in his own destruction and in the destruction of the monarchy? Were they embraced by some in the reign of *King Charles the Second*, to whom they suggested the most arbitrary councils, and whom they strongly advised *to get the doctrine of passive obedience enacted into a law*; and who, when that prince made a bold, and unhappily, but too successful an effort to reign without parliaments, so vigorously assisted him in his unconstitutional measures, that the above historian* expressly says; "the clergy especially were busy in "this great revolution; and being moved, partly "by their own fears, partly by the insinuations of "the court, they represented all their antagonists "as sectaries and republicans, and rejoiced in escap-"ing all those perils, which they believed to have "been hanging over them. *Principles, the most "opposite to civil liberty, were every where inforced "from the pulpit*, and adopted in numerous address-"es; where the king was flattered in his present "measures, and *congratulated on his escape from "Parliaments*. Could words have been depended "on, the nation appeared to be running fast into "voluntary servitude, and seemed even ambitious "of resigning into the king's hands, all the privi-"leges, transmitted to them, through so many "ages, by their gallant ancestors."

And though they made some opposition to the violent measures, of *King James the Second*, yet was it chiefly because their own order was attacked; for, had that prince been contented with destroying only the civil liberties of the nation, without endeavouring to undermine its religion, 'tis more than probable that he might have carried his point, at least for any interruption he was likely to have met with from the established clergy.

True it is, they concurred in the revolution; but with what sincerity, the great number of them who refused to take the oaths to the new government, and the endless plots and conspiracies they hatched against it, sufficiently declare.

Let it not, however, be imagined, that I mean to impute the above principles and practices to the whole body of the *Episcopal Clergy*. God forbid! I know there are some of the *Episcopal Clergy*, who are as staunch friends to the liberties of the subject, as any *Dissenter* in the kingdom; witness the worthy *author of the Confessional*, and several others. I only mean to impute them to the high flying Jacobite clergy, and to their deluded followers among the laity, who never were, and, I believe, never will be thoroughly reconciled to *our free government*; and if ever they should be reconciled to *our government*, I shall begin, I must own, to entertain a suspicion, that *our government is no longer free*.

But, though I mean not to impute the above principles and practices to the whole body of the *Episcopal Clergy*, I may yet, I am persuaded, take upon me to assert, that the *episcopal form of church government* is much better adapted, than that of the *presbyterians*, or of *any other sect*, to an *absolute monarchy*; and for the truth of this assertion I appeal to the sentiments of the most sensible writers who have treated of politics. The distance between the proud prelate and the poor curate is almost as great, as that between the grand monarch and the meanest of his menial servants. The truth is, the spirit of subordination that prevails in the *episcopal form of church government*, is admirably calculated to preserve *order*, or rather *slavery* in civil society; for is it to be supposed, that a man, possessed of about ten pounds a year, will dare to disobey the orders of one, possessed, perhaps, of as many thousands?

'Tis an old and a just observation, that *superstition is an enemy to civil liberty, and enthusiasm a friend to it*. But it is well known, that the *Church of England* partakes considerably of the *superstitious character*; and that all the *Dissenters* are, more or less remarkable for *enthusiasm*. That this is the natural tendency of superstition, will be evident to any one who considers the situation of *France*, of *Spain*, or of any other *Roman catholic country*, where superstition prevails in full force, and where the poor people are held in such a slavish subjection by their spiritual and temporal rulers, that they are almost looked upon as beings of an inferior species. It is commonly reported of a *French bishop*, who was a man of quality, as most of the *French bishops* are, that, thinking it beneath his dignity to address his flock in the usual style, *Mes chers freres*, or *Dearly beloved brethren*, he began his sermon thus: *Canaille chretien, ecoutez la parole de Dieu*; *Ye Christian Scoundrels, listen to the word of God!* Such were the ideas of a *due subordination*, with which *superstition* inspired this right reverend and honorable prelate!

But not only is the *episcopal form of church government an enemy to liberty*, and *a friend to slavery*, by the strong mixture of *superstition* which it contains, and by the infinite *distinction* it makes among the different members, of which it is composed: it is likewise so, by the great number of useless priests with which it is incumbered, by the immense wealth possessed by these priests, and by the unequal distribution of that wealth among the several persons belonging to the priesthood.

The *clergy* of Scotland, if I am rightly informed, do not amount to one thousand. The *clergy* of England, I believe, fall not greatly short of 12000. So that, supposing the *clergy* to bear the same proportion to the *laity* in both these kingdoms, England should contain twelve times as many inhabitants as Scotland. But England, according to the highest computation, does not contain above three, or at most, four times as many inhabitants as Scotland; so that, making allowance for the greater number of people in the former than in the latter, for every *clergyman* in Scotland there are at least three, if not four, in England. And, as the number of *clergy* in England, is so much larger than in Scotland, their revenues, it is well known, are proportionably large. The whole annual revenue of the *Scottish clergy* does not exceed 80,000 pounds; a sum hardly equal to what is possessed by the *bishops alone*, and perhaps not one tenth of what is possessed by the whole body of the *English clergy*. And as the annual revenue of the *English clergy* is so much greater than that of the *Scotch*, it is divided, it is certain, among the different members, in a much more unequal and disproportionate manner. Few *Scottish clergymen* have less than fifty, and few more than a hundred

* *See Evening-Post of Oct. 24th. 1768.* † *Hume.*

* *Hume's hist. 8vo. edit. vol. VIII. p. 152.*

See 2 Leaves Forward 295 this Paged

Vol. page 262.

Arch-Deacon. Blackburne

hundred pounds a year. But, as I hinted above, some *English* clergymen have ten thousand, & some little more than ten pounds a year. Such an infinite difference is there, in the number of clergymen, in the amount of their revenue, and in the distribution of that revenue, between the *episcopal* and the *presbyterian* establishments; and so much more favourable is the former, than the latter, to an absolute an pure monarchy! But as the English government never was, is not now, and I hope never will be an absolute and pure monarchy, so I pray I may never be so unhappy as to live to see the time when the *episcopal persuasion* shall be extended over the whole British dominions; for, if ever that time should unfortunately arrive, I will take upon me to affirm, that our liberties are, from that moment, irrecoverably ruined.

I will, indeed, admit, that the *episcopal* religion is the chief support of the *monarchical* part of our government, and so far I wish it may always be preserved in its present condition. But, as I never desire to see the *monarchical* part of our government enlarged, so neither do I desire to see the *episcopal* religion extended beyond its present bounds. Our government, as I observed in my last letter, partakes more of a *republic* than of a *monarchy*. The *episcopalians* are the chief support of the *monarchical* part of it; the *dissenters*, of the republican: and therefore I wish, that there may be always a greater number of *dissenters* than *episcopalians* in the British dominions. The *crown*, God knows! does not at present stand in need of any additional assistance from the *hierarchy*. It is daily receiving fresh accessions of strength from a variety of other quarters; quarters, which, I am afraid, it is not so easy to block up; and which yet, if they are not blocked up, will in time confer upon it such an exorbitant degree of power, as will enable it to overturn the liberties of the nation.

Let the ministry, therefore, drop their ill-judged scheme of establishing *episcopacy* in America; and let the *Bishop of London*, who has lately been appointed one of the L—ds of Tr—e and Pl——ns, direct his attention rather to *temporal* than to *spiritual* objects. Nor need he be afraid of being put out of countenance by the superior abilities of his fellow-commissioners; for, however ignorant he may be of the nature of commerce, I will venture to assure him, that he cannot well be more ignorant than his colleagues. I am, yours, &c. L.

Messrs FLEETS.

As you have of late communicated to the public a specimen of the periodical effusions of a certain set of gentry, whose features resemble in so high a degree the portrait given us of Thersites,

"Loquatious, loud, and turbulent of tongue:
Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controul'd,
In scandal busy, in reproaches bold;
With witty malice studious to defame,
Scorn all his joy, and laughter all his aim."

You will therefore please in your next Paper to oppose to their account of "*The true Sentiments of America*," the following remarks of the Monthly Reviewers, on the FARMER, and the Letters of our Assembly the last year.

"We have," say the Reviewers, whose character for candor, and care to cultivate the love of freedom seems to form a contrast to the former, "We have, in the Letters now before us, (the Farmer's) a calm yet full enquiry into the right of the British parliament lately assumed, to tax the American colonies; the unconstitutional nature of which attempt is maintained in a well-connected chain of close and manly reasoning; and though from this character, it is evident that detached passages must appear to a disadvantage, yet it is but just to give our readers some specimens of the manner in which the author asserts the rights of his American brethren; subjects of the British government, as he pleads, carrying their birth-rights with them wherever they settle as such. [A long extract is then given from the 5th letter.]

The Reviewers proceed, "As every community possessed of valuable privileges, and desirous to preserve the enjoyment of them, ought to be cautious of admitting innovations from their established form of political administration, our author does not confine his views to the immediate effects of the laws lately passed regarding America; but considers the necessary tendency of the precedents.

"Our author all along however asserts that the real interest of English America consists in its proper dependence on the mother country, at the same time that he strenuously exhorts his countrymen, to oppose by all suitable means in their power, every encroachment on those constitutions under the sanction of which they settled on those remote and uncultivated shores, whereon they have so industriously established themselves. He remarks with a spirit which no one, it is apprehended, can condemn. 'I am no further concerned in any thing affecting America, than any one of you: and when liberty leaves it, I can quit it much more conveniently than most of you; but while divine providence, that gave me existence, in a land of freedom permits my head to think, my eye, to speak, and my hands to move, I shall highly and gratefully value the blessing received, as to take care, that my silence & inactivity shall not give my implied assent to any act, degrading my character and myself from the birth-rights, wherewith heaven itself 'hath made us free.'

"The consequence of Great Britain exerting this power, he shews in a long train of arguments, to have a tendency very fatal to the liberty of America, which he illustrates by examining into the application of the pension on the Irish establishment."

After various passages detached from the Farmer, they conclude thus, "When we review a performance well written, and founded upon laudable principles, if we do not restrain ourselves to a general approbation, which may be given in few words, the article will unavoidably contain more from the author of it, than from ourselves; this, if any excuse is needful for enabling our readers, in some measure, to judge for themselves, is pleaded as an apology for our copious extracts from these excellent letters. To conclude; as *reason* is to decide between us and our colonies, in the affair here controverted, our author, whose name the advertisement informs us is Dickinson, will not perhaps easily meet with a satisfactory refutation."

With respect to the Letters and Representations sent home by the late representative body of this Province, they remark, "That it is but strict justice to say they are penned with manly spirit, and with decent freedom."

Hague, Aug. 30.

THE Hague Gazette says, under the London head, "The conduct of several of the English provinces in America, continue to employ the attention of the ministry. At the same time the agents of these colonies exert their utmost endeavors to prevent rigorous measures being used to constrain them to obey the acts of parliament so often mentioned."

We have been favored with a little anecdote of the Prince of Wales, which may be depended on for truth: The Prince was very unruly the other day, and made so much noise that the King told him to go about his business. No indeed, he would not go, not he;—so the lady governess was sent for, and the young hero handed up stairs.—Presently after he gives his governess the slip, runs down, just opens the parlour door to throw in his head, and shouts, "WILKES and LIBERTY." *A promising Youth*

Aug. 31. We hear two regiments of Highlanders are speedily to be raised in Scotland, and intended for garrison duty in America.

We are informed, that a noble Lord has declin'd giving his opinion hitherto, on the properest measures to be pursued by the administration, respecting the present troubles in America.

Orders are given for two companies of matrosses to hold themselves in readiness to go to America.

Orders are sent to Ireland to raise recruits for compleating the complements of the different regiments, from whom draughts have been made to fill up those ordered for North America.

It is reported that Sir Jeffery Amherst will shortly be appointed one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations.

It is said a certain Commander in Chief on the other side of the Atlantic had orders of recall.

It is confidently said, that one principal reason of a certain Northern N—n's setting out on his journey to B—ges so soon as he did, was to avoid being here on the arrival or during the stay of a certain great Personage from the Continent.

It is talked that some capital military resignations will speedily take place; also that several removes will soon be made in the Navy and Victualling Boards.

'Tis said that Administration intend to let a certain gentleman take his seat in a certain Assembly, without interruption, as experience convinces them that opposition has proved no inconsiderable source of popularity.

Four chiefs of the Mohawks and Catabaws Indian Tribes, at the back of New-England, are soon expected here from America.

From the London Gazetteer, Aug. 27, 1768.

WHereas it has been publicly reported that the Earl of Hillsborough has neglected to deliver a Petition from the assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay to his Majesty, at a time when his Lordship had not even seen the said Petition, I think it my duty to inform the public that such insinuation is entirely groundless. My reasons for any delay and proceedings therewith, I have duly given the assembly in my letters to them of the 12th & 18th of March, and 27th of June. *DENNYS DEBERDT.*

Charlestown, South-Carolina, Oct. 4.

Saturday last a number of the principal *Mechanicks* of this town assembled in order to fix upon six gentlemen to represent them in the ensuing assembly, which being concluded upon, they removed to a large white Oak Tree, adjoining Christo. Gadsden's pasture, which they consecrated by the name of *Liberty Tree*; when the celebrated Liberty Song was sung; and at dark the Tree was ornamented with 45 lights, and fireworks played off, and suitable toasts given by the gentleman who was chosen president: At 9 in the evening they returned to town, in regular order, preceded by 45 of the number, each carrying a lighted candle; when they came opposite the house of the Lieut. Governor, they drew up before the door, and the president gave the toast of the *Massachusetts Ninety-two*, &c. which was followed by three huzzas, from thence they proceeded to Dillon's tavern, where they again drew up, and the president gave another toast, *May the ensuing Members of Assembly be unanimous, and never recede from the resolutions of the Massachusetts Ninety-two*; after three cheers the whole company repaired to a long room in said house, where 45 candles were placed on the table, and 45 glasses were applied in resounding the voices of as many loyal toasts, and at ten broke up, having spent the day and evening in civil mirth and jollity.——

New-York, October 21.

Extract of a letter from Brunswick, New-Jersey, dated October 15, 1768.

"On Wednesday last was held here a Convention of the Church Clergy of New-York and New-Jersey, assisted by Delegates from several neighbouring Provinces; on which occasion, a Sermon, much in favour of American bishops, was preached by the Rev'd Mr. Odell, Missionary of Burlington. It is suspected by many, that a principal design of the late frequent and numerous Conventions, is in order to a spirited application to the powers at home, upon some supposed abuses of the church, in two neighbouring Colonies, which it is pretended amount almost to persecution. Is it not to the last degree cruel and mean, to take this opportunity to attack us on this matter, at a time when the united efforts of all sects, are so necessary in the common cause of Liberty."——

The London Papers are filled with Party Pieces for and against the present Ministry, who are said to stand on a tottering foundation, and some in commendation of the great Financier, Mr. Grenville, in which the Colonies are very severely and illiberally treated, being represented as in a state of open rebellion, especially at Boston, where, it is asserted, there is a dissolution of all government.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 29.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this Place, Oct. 8.

"The cause of Liberty, in this our day of trial, seems to be peculiarly committed to the care of our oriental friends, who have distinguished themselves in so glorious a manner, that they will be mentioned with honor, gratitude and esteem, by unborn millions; for to their virtue will be owing the preservation of our invaluable constitution, amidst the rude attacks of arbitrary power:—They have many friends here, and I hope the day is not far distant, when the Colonies will unite, as one Man, against Oppression of every kind, whether civil, military, or, the most dreadful of all, Ecclesiastical."

A Correspondent desires us to acquaint our Readers, that in the Summer past there has grown, on the Farm of Mr. John Bartlet, in Cumberland, a Sun-Flower of an uncommon large size, being full Twelve Inches from Side to Side, and more than Three Feet in Circumference.

BOSTON, Nov. 7. 1768.

Friday last Capt. Vincent arrived here from Jamaica, by whom we have Advice, That on the 22d of Sept. His Honor Roger Hope Elletson, Esq; Lieut. Governor of that Island, dissolved the Assembly there, for their not complying with his Majesty's express Command, for repayment of the Monies issued by the Treasury of Great-Britain, for the Island Subsistance of the Troops stationed there during the Discontinuance of their Assembly; the Reasons which the Assembly gave for not complying with the Requisition having been deem'd insufficient by his Majesty.—That Writs were issued for a new Election on the 26th.—And that on the 30th his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Governor of that Island, arrived at Port-Royal, from on board the Jason, —— Antrobus, Esq; Commander.

Taken by EXECUTION,

And will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Auction Room in Queen-street,

On *Friday* the 18th of *November*,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

A great Variety of English GOODS,

Among which are,

Broad-Cloths, Kerseys, Baizes, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammys, Sheeting, Ticklenburgs, &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE SOLD,

The Schooner *Sally*, now lying at the Town-Dock, against the Impost-Office, with all her Appurtenances. Said Schooner is well built of the best of White Oak, and is an uncommon fast Sailer, of about 50 Tons Burden, & about 10 Months old. If not Sold in 5 Days will sail for New London, or any other Part of the Continent if can get a full Freight. For further Particulars enquire of the Master on board.

To Find them look in y^e Index. — Especially The Tea act pa. 735. vol. I. — & Molas. Act. pa. 9. & (a) wilkes. (b) vid. petition pa. 51. (d) vid. pa. 157. & the List pa. 161.

Lords of Trade & Plantation! v pa. 262. q vid. Letters pa. 781. Vol. I. (c) vid. pa. 166. Nobleman's Bute King of Denmark.

See 2 leaves — 297 Forward twice pag'd

The following is said to be a Summary of the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter to his Excellency Governor Bernard, dated July 30, 1768.

HIS Lordship acquaints the Governor, that the disposition which has appeared in the town of *Boston* for some time past to resist the laws, and the measures which have been taken for opposing the Officers of the Revenue, and for intimidating the Civil magistrates, have induced his Majesty to interpose his authority for their support;—and for this end the commanders of his Forces by Sea and Land will be instructed, when legally called upon, to give all necessary aid to the civil magistrate: And that the civil magistrate will alter this be responsible for the peace of the town, and the protection of the King's officers and subjects:—He strongly recommends a reform of the magistrates of the town, since they have some of them been heretofore deficient in the execution of their trust, and hopes that such gentlemen will be found to fill up those important places, who will be zealous to support the law, and the constitutional authority of Parliament;—and recommends the gentlemen of the Council as proper persons to act in the commission of the peace, as a likely means of restoring the commission to its proper authority;—at the same time signifying his Majesty's approbation of the conduct of the Chief-Justice,—whose advice & assistance would be a most advantageous circumstance to the public.—He enjoins that a due enquiry be made into the authors of the riots which happened in the town of Boston on the 10th of June last, and if those who have been the instruments of stirring up the people to an Opposition to the constitutional authority of the Parliament, have committed such overt Acts as will justify their being sent to England, to be tried in the King's bench, upon a statute of 35 Henry VIII. the Governor to make full report thereof.—He forbears entering into any remarks on the unwarrantable assertions and false doctrines set up in the petition of the town of Boston to their Governor, and their Instructions to their Representatives relating to impresses; as the Governor had not transmitted a particular account of that affair:—Whether impresses are regular or not, his Lordship declines saying, as it belongs to another department—but incloses the opinion of those who he says are of the greatest authority, viz. Sir Edward Northey his Majesty's then Attorney General, that the American Act, dated in February 1715,16. was intended, and appears to have been intended only for the War—and likewise the opinions of Sir Dudley Ryder Attorney and Sir John Strange, Solicitor-General, to the like purpose with regard to the Act dated July 1746.—Copies of which opinions we have likewise seen on the Files. His Lordship concludes by expressing his Majesty's tender wishes that his misled subjects of the Massachusetts-Bay may be brought back to their duty by lenient and persuasive methods—and that it would be pleasing to his Majesty to hear that the people of Boston have been by such means led to a proper sense of their duty, as the doctrines inculcated by wicked, designing & probably self-interested men, tend only to Anarchy and confusion:—But that at all events the Crown will support the Laws, and the Subject must submit to them.

Wednesday the 26th ult. was ordained Pastor of a Church in Weymouth, the Rev'd Mr. Simeon Williams, the Rev'd Mr. Dodge of Abington, began with Prayer; the Rev'd Mr. Smith, of the first Parish in Weymouth, preached a Sermon suitable to the Occasion; the Rev. Mr. Gay of Hingham, gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Shute, of Hingham, the Right Hand of Fellowship; and the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Norton, concluded with Prayer.

We hear from Hampton, that another large Barn belonging to Col. Moulton, near his Mansion House, was consumed by Fire last Wednesday Night, in which was a considerable Quantity of Grain. It is supposed to have been set on Fire by some evil minded Person.

We hear that on the 11th of September last, about 12 o'Clock at Night, a number of People assembled at a Place called Squam, at Cape Ann, and forcibly confined the Officers of his Majesty's Customs who had the Possession of certain Goods seized by the Surveyor and Searcher of the Port, and during their Confinement carried off the Goods under Seizure; for which Offence the Commissioners of the Customs have published an Advertisement offering a Reward of £. 50 for the discovery of any two of the Persons concerned therein.

We hear that the Ship Providence, Capt. Clark, bound from Colerain to New York, on the 19th of September, in Lat. 36. Long. 34. sprung a Leak, which encreased so fast, that the Captain and 12 others, among whom were Mr. Jonathan Lewis and Lady, of this Town. Passengers, left the Ship on the 11th in a small Boat, and after being in her 8 Days in great distress, they were met with & taken up by the Friendship, Capt. M'Cowen, bound from Glasgow to Charlestown, So Carolina, where they happily arrived the 15th of October:—They were obliged to leave 19 of the People on board the Ship, the Boat not being large enough to contain any more, who, 'tis feared, have all perished.

A very sensible Gentleman in London, who has always been a true Friend to the Colonies writes to his Friend in Boston, by the last Ships or Fellegar:

"MR. Hollowell by his temperate caution, and his care not to aggravate any thing in his accounts, has given general satisfaction. I heartily condole with you upon the unhappy state of your people. Fatally misled by a set of evil-minded men, whose malicious dispositions, or whose desperate fortunes prompt them to wish for a general state of confusion, they are going head-long into measures which can tend only to public ruin. If the tumults here have given them encouragement, and made them think that they may insult this Government with impunity, in that they will be mistaken. The nonsense of *Wilkes and Liberty* (for which I forgive all your people's follies) is now at an end; and Government by the public decisions of the Judges and Courts of Justice, instead of being weakned, has acquired strength. In the riotings at Hexam, about the militia Ann. 1756 or 57. there were forty men shot; and though all men were sorry that their folly made it necessary, yet no one then ever made a question about the propriety and necessity of it. But when ill humours are set afloat, every the clearest point will be disputed. It cannot however be again made a question, now the Judges have so positively declared, that the Civil Magistrate has a right to call in the assistance of a military force, where his own strength is not sufficient to keep the peace. If your people place their hope in the weakness, or any supposed disunion in the administration; that hope will also fail them. All the King's Servants seem determined to maintain the Supreme Legislative Authority of *Great Britain*, as the only means of preserving the whole and of protecting every part. And I believe I before wrote your Lord *Camden's* publick declaration, that whatever may have been his Opinion before, yet now that an Act of Parliament has past, declaring the Right to tax the Colonies, he will go as far as any man in carrying it into execution. If your people flatter themselves with indulgence in their frowardness from what they read in our common Newspapers, therein also they will be deceived. Whatever men in garrets may write, Gentlemen in Parliament will not bear to see it's Authority trampled on, or suffer a *Boston* Town-meeting to threaten and bid defiance to the Government of *Great Britain*. In short, all men of understanding, except a few interested Merchants here, who are afraid for their Debts, are calling out for a much greater exertion of Authority, rather than a less. The D. of Grafton is certainly determined to support the King's Government. I hope your people will be wise, and that things will soon be brought to a happy issue; and am, &c."

Another Letter from London advises the sending Home a loyal and dutiful Petition, representing the hardships under which this Country labors, and, in particular cautions us to be altogether silent concerning any claim of Rights, and that such Petition could not fail of procuring a favorable effect.

It is also said, that Gen. Murray's Regiment, who at first were designed to replace the troops destined for New-England, will now shortly follow those troops to Boston. That General Murray had resigned his Government of Quebec, and 'twas said, would soon follow his Regiment to America; but whether in a civil or military Capacity, is not yet transpired.——

Last Thursday Mr. *Samuel White*, of Marblehead, Merchant, was married to Miss *Hannah Hooper*, Daughter of the Honorable *Robert Hooper*, Esq; of that Place.

Last Wednesday Morning arrived here Captain Howard from Ireland; who bro't Papers to the 5th of September, but they contain no later Articles from London than the 27th of August.

Capt. Howard informs, that he left Cork the 7th of Sept. and that the same Day sailed the Man of War and Transports, having on board, as he heard, 5000 Troops for Boston. That he parted from them the next Day after he came out, and met with contrary Winds, and he supposed the same Winds will make the Passage of the Fleet a Fortnight longer.

The Fleet from Ireland it is said consists of 12 Sail.

Wednesday Afternoon we had uncommon hard Thunder for the Season; at Charlestown, we hear, That the Bake-House of Mr. ——, was considerably damaged by the Lightning, which tore one Side of the Roof to pieces, struck a Lad down that was at the Bolting-Mill, and broke the Mill and burnt the bolting Cloth. The Lad soon recovered without receiving any hurt.

This Morning died at Roxbury, after a few Days Illness, Mrs. *Lucy Winslow*, the virtuous & amiable Consort of *Isaac Winslow*, Esq; of that Town.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(And sold by Edes & Gill *in Queen-street,)*
[Price 4*s*. per Dozen, and 6*d*. Single.]
Edes *and* Gill's
North-American ALMANACK
For the Year of our Lord 1769.

Just Imported and to be Sold by
Edward Payne, in Kingstreet,
Fresh RAISINS by the Cask or Jar,
Mounstain Malaga WINE,
Marvilla and Seneccafe Ditto.

For LONDON.
The Ship *Britannia*, *William Dewer fon.* Commander,
Now laying at the Long Wharf,
Will sail in ten Days, having half her Cargo on board.—For Freight or Passage apply to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in Kingstreet, or the Master on board. *Boston, Nov* 7. 1768.

Wanted £. 100 Lawful Money, for which good Security will be given. Enquire at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill.

To be Sold for the Sterling Cost and Charges.
Two Bales coarse *Yorkshire* Woolens, each Value about £. 100 Sterl. imported direct from the Maker in *Yorkshire*, consisting of blue & cloth-color'd Broad-Cloths, from 2*s*. 9*d*. to 7*s*. sterling per yard, green and cloth-coloured 6-4th Frizes or Ratteens from 2*s*. 9*d*. to 3*s*.—blue, red and cloth-coloured 6-4ths Coatings or Duffils from 2*s*. 9*d*. to 3*s*. Enquire of the Printers.
N B. They will be found on Examination to be very low charged, and sold only by the Bale.

THIS EVENING (Monday)
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,
A great Variety of Articles,—
just imported—Private Adventures, &c. &c.
The Sale to be continued To-Morrow Evening.
JOHN GERRISH.

On THURSDAY next,
At XI o'Clock,
Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Store behind the Rev'd Dr. *Cooper's* Meeting-House,
A Quantity of Pitch & Turpentine,
To be put up Ten Barrels in a Lot.
☞ Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock.
J RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On *Tuesday* the 15th Instant,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,
A variety of House-Furniture,
Among which are, A Mohogony Desk and Book Case, a black Walnut ditto, Leather bottom & hair, Mohogony Tables, Bureau, Looking Glasses, an excellent Chimney Glass, a good Eight Day Clock, Feather Beds & Bedsteads, an Easy Chair, a variety of Plate, *a Trunk of Silk and other Wearing Apparel, and a sprightly Negro Boy of* 15 *Years of Age, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman, deceased.*—An excellent Gold-face Watch, some Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.
☞ Those Persons who propose to send any Furniture, must do it on or before Monday 14th Inst. at One o'Clock, as none will be receiv'd in for the above Day's Sale after that Time.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

William Scott
At his Store North Side of *Faneuil*-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General *Wolfe*, is now opening a large Assortment of the following Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail (for Cash only) on the most reasonable Terms.
Yard wide, 7-8th, & 3-4th Irish Linens,
from 10*s*. to 50*s*. O. T. per Yard.
9-8th wide Sheeting, from 12*s*. to 16*s*. per Yard.
7-8th Dowlass. Diaper Table Cloths.
Clouting Diaper and Huckaback.
Manchester Cotton Checks and Handkerchiefs.
Jeans and Pillow Fustians.
Forrest Cloths, Plains and Kerseys.
Manchester uncut Velvets. 7 Thread Lastings, &c.

Custom-House, Boston, *Nov.* 5. 1768.
ENTERED-IN.
Raymond & Olds from New-Haven; Rathburn from New-London; Smith from New York; Church from Philadelphia; Vanbebber from Maryland; Purber from Halifax; Montgomerie from St. Ubes, Howard from Cork; Brace from Falmouth.
OUTWARD-BOUND.
Smith, Harris, & Higgins for N. London; Smith for New York; Oakes for St. Augustine; Wales for Halifax; Vanbebber for Maryland; Harding and Haynes for West Indies; Landals for Grenada.
CLEARED-OUT.
Roxwell for New-London; Swain and Coffin for Providence, Coffin, Hussey & Bunker for Philadelphia, Swan for Virginia; Sears & Tarburgh for North-Carolina; Downes, Dalton & Snow for West Indies, Welchman for Glasgow; Calef & Freeman, London.

(a) vid. pa. 297

No Honour to Gov.r Hutchenson to be commended by L.d Hillsborough
Page 142. Duke (a) vid. Rich p. a. 141. & vid. the Act. pa. 192. v vid. pa. 10. P

Messrs. Printers, Please to insert the following Piece in your next, and you'll oblige one of your constant Readers.

THE Scribbler of the first account of the case of Capt. Snell, and the last declaration (which it's said the Captain did not very cordially sign as his wife advised him not to) might with a better face have affix'd his own name thereto, as he repeatedly threatned he would, in order to confront the author of the second; and which is imagined he would have done, had not the courage that appeared upon his arrival from the last excursion unluckily deserted him.

I shall now exhibit a further number of facts relating to the case, viz. That Capt. Snell sent for Dr. Perkins on the 13th of August last to consult on his case (the Captain having previously made application to Dr. Jepson who declined coming) and to use his interest with Dr. Jepson to come, and that Dr. Perkins would be assisting in the operation and taking the care of him afterwards, which he solely depended upon him for, as Dr. Jepson had represented the impossibility of his tarrying provided he came. Accordingly Dr. Perkins wrote to Dr. Jepson, urging him to undertake to operate for the Captain, as he was fixed to have no body else. The Dr. returned an answer to Dr. Perkins, in which are the following sentiments:—That he was sorry to be twice solicited to give any relief in his power; that it gave him concern that Dr. Perkins would not perform the operation, or apply to others near for assistance; if not, would he send by the next post to him he would without fail come to his assistance.—And again, in the Postscript to Dr. Perkins, Dear Sir, excuse me if you can, if not upon hearing from you I will wait on you; doubt not you will advise to the measures to be pursued, and depend on your free and candid opinion thereon; Then closes, if you can be assisted by your friends nearer I shall be glad, if not I will assist you, and only wait for an answer.

It never was scrupled but Dr. Jepson might have invited Dr. Roberts to be assisting in Capt. Snell's case, notwithstanding Dr. Perkins affirms he never was made acquainted or thought of Dr. Roberts's taking the care of the patient, or staying but a few days, and that upon the supposition that Dr. Jepson returned immediately home, which he did not for nine days after the operation.

Furthermore Dr. Perkins prepared the Captain for the operation; was intimately consulted and assisting in it; supplied almost every medicine for two months; and visited Capt. Snell before and after Dr. Jepson's arrival till his return home, which was October 6th, and eight days out of October from this time to his dismission, which was thirteen days, exclusive of Dr. Roberts, in the whole 55 visits. Is not this employing a man? sure any one must be a fool or a knave that would retain a Gentleman in his service so long, and finally pretend he never employed him.

TO BE SOLD,

A Post-Chaise and Harness compleat. Also, three Horses, viz. a black Horse about 15 Hands high, that Paces in the Saddle and Trots in the Carriage,—a natural pacing Bay Horse, 14 Hands, very fit for a Lady,—and a Bay Horse near 14 Hands, that Trots only. Enquire at the Corner of Queen-street of JAMES MURRAY.

Stollen last Night, out of the Pasture of Mr. Merritt's Farm, in *Providence* Neck, a dun black Horse, 14 Hands and three Quarters high, a Star or Blaze in the Forehead, a burnt Mark like a great A on his near Shoulder, branded on his near fore Hoof I. M. paces & trots, his Trot long and swinging when he goes out, if travelled hard is apt to cut with his hind Feet, and is about eight or nine years old. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to Mr. *Merritt*, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, & reasonable Charges, & if the Thief is secured, so as to be bro't to Justice, FIVE DOLLARS more. *Octo.* 28. 1768.

Province of Massachusets Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } *Boston, October* 27. 1768.

All Persons claiming Property in 33 Hogsheads and 4 Tierces of Molasses, seized on the 6th Day of *September* last by *Joseph Dowse*, Esq; Surveyor and Searcher for the Port of *Salem* and *Marblehead*, for Breach of the Acts of Trade, are hereby notified to appear (if they see fit) at a Court of Vice Admiralty to be holden at *Boston*, on Monday the 7th of *November* next, at 9 o'Clock before Noon, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Molasses should not be adjudged to remain forfeit, pursuant to an Information filed in said Court for that Purpose. By Order of Court.

EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Regr.*

A Servant Maid's Time to be disposed of for about 2 Years: She is healthy and capable of Houshold Business, and can be recommended for her Honesty. Enquire at the British Coffee-House.

Joseph Barrell

At Store No. 3. the South Side of the Town-Dock, Sells at the very lowest Rate for Cash,

SUGARS	INDIGO	RICE
Nutmegs	Brimstone	Flour
Cinnamon	Copperas	Chocolate
Cloves	Allum	Starch
Mace	Redwood	Kippen's Snuff
Pepper	Logwood	Iron Ware
Allspice	Cotton Wool	Casks of Bottles
Ginger	*Jarr Raisins*	*Firkin Butter*
Mustard	*Capers*	Large Shook Hogsheads
Citron	*Velvet Corks*	

New-England Rum and Jamaica Spirit.

ALSO, a very neat Assortment of *label'd Decanters, Glass Mugs, engraved Quart Tumblers, with Covers, and Wine Glasses*, with sundry sorts of Earthen and Stone Ware, Crates of white Cups and Saucers; Crates of yellow Liverpool Ware, Stone Jugs, half Pint China Bowls, Teneriff Wine in Quarter Casks, and *a few Dozen of choice Claret.*

Samuel Allyne Otis

Has just imported and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at STORE, No. 5. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholesale and Retail.

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars, by the Hogshead, Barrel or single Ct.	IRish Linnens, Cotton Checks, ½, ⅞ & yard wide Garlets,
Cotton Wool, Pepper,	Pins of all Numbers,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,	Ticklinburg & Oznabrigs
Spices of all Kinds	Kilmarnock Caps,
Russia and Ravens Duck,	Belladine Sewing Silk,
Junk,	An Assortment Callicoes,
Frying Pans,	Roll Brimstone,
Gun-Powder,	Copperas, Allum,
Twine,	White Beans
Steel, Cod Lines,	Iron Pots and Kettles
Best London Scythes	West India and
Cotton Cards	New-England RUM.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, And to be Sold by

Richard Salter

A general Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season.

Also choice Indigo, & Lynn made Shoes warranted.

☞ Exteam cheap for Cash.

William Bant

Has imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, A general Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the approaching Season,

Which he will sell at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boston*, by Wholesale and Retail as Cheap as can be purchased at any Shop or Store in Town.

☞ Those who will favour him with their Custom may depend upon being well used.

Peter Roberts

Has received by the *Friendship*, Captain *Jenkins*, who is just arrived from LONDON,

A fresh Assortment of the very best DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he will sell very cheap for Cash or short Credit, at his Shop directly opposite the West Door of the Town House, *Boston*. Likewise, Surgeons Instruments, Mortars & Pestles of all kinds, Vialls, Gallipots and Pill Boxes, Eau de Luce, Court Plaister, Lavender & Hungary Water, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, and all other genuine patenteed Medicines:—Turkey Figs, Currants, Pepper, ditto ground, and all kind of the best Spices; choice new Madder, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, and all sorts of Dye Stuffs:—Cytron, Stone Jugs, Painter's Colours and Brushes, a Quantity of Brimstone for Ships Use.—Doctors Boxes of all Prices fitted as usual.

N B. Orders by Letters from Practioners & others in Town or Country, will be as faithfully complied with as if they were present.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening, by

Richard Smith

At his Store in King Street,

A general Assortment of English & India Piece Goods, suitable to the Winter Season; all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

☞ *N. B.* Gunpowder, Shot, Indigo, Bohea Tea in half Chests, Carolina Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Logs of choice Mahogany, &c.

Cash will be given for Flax-Seed this Season, by *Benjamin & Edward Davis.*

Edward Church

Just arrived from LONDON,

Has brought with him a large and general Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell low for the Cash at his STORE in Newbury-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

By Edward Tyler,

At Vernon's Wharf,

Good Smith's COALS, at 32*s.* per Chaldron.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Lad, about 19 Years of Age, a very handy Fellow for any Business. Enquire of the Printers.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Jeremy Condy*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; And all who are indebted are desired to make speedy Payment to SARAH CONDY, Administratrix.

TO BE SOLD at the Store lately improved by the deceased, in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfield,

A large and general Assortment of the most approved Books in Law, Physick, Divinity, Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks, and History.—School Books—Books of Entertainment—

Stationary of all Kinds.

Mathematical, Philosophical & Optical Instruments, as

Large Microscopes	Dividors——Sectors
Pocket do in shag cases	Sets of Instruments with
Smaller ditto	Brass Joints
Telescopes, Reflecting do.	Ditto with Steel Joints
Prospect Glasses, Mahoga-	Candle Screens
Ditto painted (ny	Tortoise Shell Reading-
Scioptic Balls	Glasses
Mounted Globes	Sand Glasses
Pocket ditto	A Brass Speak Trumpet
Diagonal Glasses with or	Visual Glasses or Spectacles
without Prints	of a new construction
Thermometers	in Temple Frames
Theodolites with Stands	Nose ditto
fitted in the best man.	Prospect Pieces
Sliding Gunters of a new	Large Prints
Invention, with Brass	Pictures
Sliders, and a Book of	Books for Drawing
Directions for its Use.	

ALSO,

Account-Books—Tanfur's Melody—Williams's do. London Magazine to July 1768.—Gentleman's do. Universal Museum—Monthly Review—Critical do. History of the Massachusets Bay by the Lieut. Gov. Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White's three Letters.——

N. B. Subscribers for the Dissenting Gentleman's Answer, &c. are desired to send immediately for their Books—as also those for Magazines and Reviews. The Magazines are sold at 8d. and the Reviews for 1s 4d. each, the same Price they are sold at in London.

Likewise, an Assortment of Glass & China, among which are a compleat Set of blue & white China for a Tea Table, and one burnt China Stand for Desert.

Also a Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.

The above to be sold at the lowest Rates for Cash.

Philadelphia, October 8. 1768.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN on Monday Night, the 4th of *July* last, from the Subscriber's Pasture, on *Schuylkill*, adjoining the Middle Ferry, a light Bay Horse, about 14 Hands & 3 Inches high, strong made, has a little White on his Forehead & under his right Ear, hanging Mane & Switch Tail, & about 7 Years old; he trots fast in a Carriage, but paces altogether under the Saddle: Also a bright Bay Horse, about Ten Years old, fourteen Hands & an half high, a natural Trotter, bob Tail, his Mane has been hog'd, but now half grown out, and hangs on the Off Side, they are both in good Order & shod all round.——The Thief is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a brown Complexion, his Hair black, about 28 or 30 Years of Age, wore a blue Sailor's Jacket, he was seen with the above Horses at *Gosben*, in *New-York* Government, and is supposed to have gone from thence into *New-England*, or towards *Albany*.——Whoever takes up the Horses & Thief and will deliver them to *Robert Cambes*, of *Penny-Town, West-Jersey*, or to *Walter Franklin*, Merchant in *New-York*, shall receive the above Reward, or *Five Pounds* for each, and reasonable Charges.

John Little.

Wanted to go into a small Family, a Woman that understands plain Cooking, and can turn her Hand to the inferior Business of a Family.—If such an one can bring with her good Recommendations, she may hear of a pretty good Place by enquiring at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Vid. page 273. & vid. page 284.